

PROGRESSIVE FARMER

INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER CONSIDERATIONS OF STATE POLICY.

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THE NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND INDUSTRIAL UNION.

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THOUGHTS OF A CLOD HOPPER.

The McKinley Bill.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read so much of late what I consider unjust criticism of Secretary Rusk's letter to the farmers that I cannot refrain from expressing my ignorance through the press. I read and reread that letter and studied it. I could see nothing but suggestions of good for the farmers of the whole country. Being in a position to know what we might expect from the pending tariff bill, he proceeds to advise us what to do and demand of our Representatives; but there are newspapers especially in our State who pretend to be friends to the farmers that act as I have heard men say that they would not have anything that it was in the power of the Republican party to give; even the *Maryland Farmer* says that the Secretary proposed to tax the farmer many millions of dollars for the sake of giving us a few. I fail to see it in that light for there was no other interest mentioned in his letter except that of the farmers. Had it been from a free raw materialist of the same political faith as those who proceed to tear it as a culture to a carcass of carion, it would have been all right, but he is a Republican, that is enough for them, but it should not be for the farmers. What is the use of a secretary to represent our interest and advise us what to do and devise means so far as it is in his power unless he does it? And when he has sent us advice and we proceed to scoff at it, he will not be encouraged to send us any more. Now, brethren, unless you should be mistaken about my political affiliations I will say that I am not a Republican nor a free raw materialist either, for what in the name of all that is good do we want with free raw material, or low tariff, or anything that comes in competition with what we can produce? It is the manufactured article that we need free, but that we will not get from the powers that be.

I see from the papers that McClammy said in his speech before Congress that the McKinley tariff bill was sectional. I say it is worse. It is a manufacturer's bill. Had it provided for the Northern and Western farmer as high a tariff and their produce as it did to the manufacture on their goods, it would not have been such a sham, for we farmers of the South can produce anything except grain with greater profit than the Northern and Western farmer can if we would only give other industries the same care and attention that we do cotton. I believe that we can compete with the world in sheep raising, tariff or no tariff is we would get clear of our dogs.

From report the manufacturers are trying to get wool on the free list. Brother farmers, it is somebody's duty to see that it is not done, but

instead in justice to farmers it should be raised not only on wool but every thing that we can produce to the same per cent. that manufactured goods are.

Now, brother farmers, while every trade and profession seems to be on a stampede for high tariff, let us get even by joining them and gallop in the gang; we will be none the worse for it when the general head-off shall come.

Brother farmers of the South, 'tis said that the hair of the dog is good for his bite, so if McKinley thinks that he has bit us by putting a high tariff on what we have been buying, let's stop buying and go to raising sheep and see if it will not help heal the wound. Don't give up your present mode of farming but let sheep be an addition; every farmer ought to have at least twenty-five head to every horse worked, they will help to keep down briars and weeds and if they are penned at night they will supply a most excellent fertilizer and give us something to sell that is on the tariff list, too, or we can have it made into cloth for our own use.

J. T. GRIFFITH.

LETTER FROM OKISKO.

OKISKO, N. C., June 30, 1890.

MR. EDITOR:—True glory, says one of the ancients, is to be acquired by doing what deserves to be written and writing what deserves to be read, and making the world happier and better for our having lived in it. "I have considered," says Solomon, "all the works that are under the sun; and behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit." But there are some who act as though they did not believe it till death tells it them—it is death that can suddenly make man to know himself. He tells the proud and arrogant that they are objects and humbles them instantly. He takes the account of the rich man and proves him a beggar. Our government reminds me of what Bacon said of the "Song Table." Says he: "It seems a thing of form, but it is a thing of substance; for at a long table a few at the upper end, in effect sway all the business." Perhaps it would be well for us "hay-seeders, the inconvenient multitude," as we are sometimes derisively called, to adopt the "Round Table System" whereby all may have an equal chance at the table of our revolutionary sires.

Brethren of the Alliance, stand by your colors. Soon the campaigner will be around on the hustings with his budget of campaign documents and oh! "the dear people" or inconvenient multitude will be a most "convenient multitude" then. Suffer not yourselves to be moved to sneeze when he takes snuff, but do your own thinking. We have been fed upon taffy, promises, etc., until we are nearly bankrupt and starved out. Unless your candidate can pronounce the shibboleth, suffer him not to impose himself upon you. If you continue to elect those who are not of us, how can you effect relief? Notwithstanding they will promise you anything to get your vote, be careful, for when you cast it it is your only means of defense. You have 13 farmers, 150 bankers and 254 partisan politicians, professional demagogues, making in all 417 members of the 51st Congress, and quite a number of those of whom we expected better things have had the cheek to tell us (when we ask that the yoke of oppression be lifted from our bowed heads and our necks) that our plan was "un-constitutional," "impracticable and silly without suggesting any mode of relief. I for one will say when they thus treat me, that I will not vote for no such man, Democrat or Republican. I was born a Democrat, have invariably voted that ticket, but confess that the conduct of the leaders of both parties have entirely disgusted me. And when I hear a man say he is a Jefferson Democrat in these late days I think of Ananias. It reminds me of what Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, said in the U. S. Senate a short time ago that "a mortgage upon the farm was an evidence of prosperity." May the Lord deliver us from such prosperity.

All honor to Dr. Macune, Col. Polk and Mr. Wardall for their efforts before Congress in our behalf. All honor to Bro. Harry Tracy for his reply to "Lord Mills" letter to Milam County Alliance, of Texas. Gradually but surely our people of this great nation are beginning to arouse from their lethargic slumbers. My countrymen show yourselves men and all will be well.

Yours fraternally,
M. G. GREGORY.

NUTS TO CRACK AT THE FARMER'S FIRESIDE.

Press Opinions from Many Sources.

"Father, what is a pup politician?" "My son, a pup politician is a man who wags when his party whistles." "What, does he wag for?" "For money, usually."—*The Great West.*

The issue in Arkansas in the coming campaign will not be tariff rot or negro domination tomfoolery, but it will be whether the people or the plutocrats and ballot-box thieves shall rule.—*Falkner County (Ark.) Wheel.*

The Alliance organ *The Broken Bow* says, "Eighty five chattel mortgages were filed in the county clerk's office on Tuesday. Our people are getting out of debt with a vengeance." The *Moter* is assured that it is an ordinary day's occurrence in many counties in the State.

The Knights of Labor are rapidly increasing in membership. Not only is the rapid increase in numbers and interest noticeable in this vicinity, but throughout the whole country. The significant part of these cheering views is, however, that the growth is of a healthy character, and in no instance of the mushroom variety.—*Albany Citizen.*

Every man elected to fill an office is only an employee of the people, and the system of voting is only a method of finding out who the people want to employ, hence every officer owes obedience to the will of the people as their servant, and any failure to render such obedience is a dishonest act that should be rebuked by removal at once.—*Carthage Tribune.*

The Farmers' Alliance men claim that they will have everything their own way in the politics of Georgia and Alabama, and will elect only their own candidates to all the offices, from governor down. Of the present representatives in Congress they propose to leave eight out of ten at home in Georgia, and will not elect to office any man who lives in a city.—*National Tribune.*

When the Democrats had the House and President they let the silver question sleep, and their excuse was "the Republicans have the Senate and we can do nothing." What's the matter with the Senate? The Senate is all right and doubtless was two and four years ago. It is the House that seems to be out of joint. Each man should do his duty regardless of what he may think some other man will do.—*Missouri World.*

The success of the Farmers' Alliance means the emancipation of the farmers' and laborers' wives, daughters and mothers from the isolated slavery that now environs them. No intelligent people have ever been enslaved—no ignorant people have been found in any other condition than slavery. The great trouble with the farmers is they cultivate their muscles too much and their brains too little.—*Agriculturist, Homer, La.*

During the last week 16,000 people who represent the "intelligence" of the country sailed from New York for Europe. Meanwhile the men who produced the wealth which enables these people to take their ease in foreign countries during the hot weather, must work ten hours or more per day, live on the barest necessities of life and be denounced as loud-mouthed labor agitators if they object to doing so.—*Midland Mechanic, Kansas City, Mo.*

The political shysters in Congress from some of our agricultural districts are just now exerting themselves in wasting their sympathies on the farmer on account of his pitiable condition, and some of our agricultural papers, that ought to see further into a millstone than they do, are lauding them to the skies, therefore forgetting that these taffy dispensaries are merely setting their sails to catch the political breezes which will blow in the sweet bye and bye.—*Grange News.*

Because capital always has been favored, and labor always has been oppressed, the demagogue reasons that any variation from this course is radical and unconstitutional. Is our constitution so made that taxes can be voted to the rich, but no relief granted to the poor? Were Jefferson and his co-workers aristocrats in disguise? We are glad that the Declaration of Independence hasn't been legislated out of existence, if its ideas have.—*Soloman Valley Democrat.*

Congress has abundant time to pass a bill appropriating \$100 a month to the widow of General Hazen—a woman who has an estate valued at half a million dollars. But it has no time to appropriate money to pay the pensions already granted. The gen-

eral's rich widow has gold shoveled into her overflowing pockets, while the private soldier's widow must slave over the wash tub or in the potato field, unable to obtain the pittance which has been grudgingly declared to be her due.—*Labette County Statesman.*

The government loaned the Pacific Railroad \$130,000,000, on which it does not collect interest, and gave them \$50,000,000 worth of lands; it loans the national banks \$60,000,000 without interest—but a great many people seem to think it unreasonable to loan the people, men who really support the government, money at one or two per cent. on real estate. Most of our legislators and officials at Washington are unacquainted with the farmer. Acquaintanceship makes all the difference in the world, don't you know.—*Exchange.*

LETTER FROM NEW BRITAIN.

MR. EDITOR:—I have taken the advantage of a leisure moment to say that New Britain Alliance still lives and increases in membership at almost every meeting. We now number 60 odd members, being the highest we have ever reached since our organization. At our last meeting we installed our newly-elected officers with the exception of the Chaplain who was not present. We re-elected our same officers mostly except the President, who, under the Constitution, could not serve any longer, and the Vice President, who was excused on account of failing health, and the Lecturer, who, by the way, was elected President and the former President made Lecturer.

We have not done any business through the agency as yet, but we are fixing up to start business through that channel at an early day.

We are hopeful in the prospect of good crops, and the political outlook and heartily re-echo the State and National demands, which has put such a chill on politicians and demagogues.

At our last meeting we unanimously adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That we will not support for office any candidate who will not openly declare himself in favor of the Alliance measures.

Fraternally,
W. S. MILLIKEN, Cor. Sec'y.

EARLE AND TILLMAN.

A New Picture of the Political Gladiators Pen in Combat on the Hustings.

The political papers are making a great blow about Capt. Tillman, the farmer candidate for Governor in South Carolina. The political papers would have us to believe that Capt. Tillman is a criminal and a scoundrel. Read the following from a minister of the gospel and a disinterested man and judge for yourself:

"I remained over until Wednesday afternoon and took in a rare feature of South Carolina life, namely: The present political struggle between Captain Tillman and General Earle. Did you ever see a Tennessean who was not interested in politics? So you need not be surprised when I tell you that I went out to the encampment to hear these two distinguished South Carolinians confront each other on the hustings. To me it was an interesting conflict. Gen Earle was the first to speak. He is a fine looking specimen of manhood. His eye is as fierce as an eagle's and his personnel very imposing. In fact I never saw a much finer looking man than he. He is able, cultivated and adroit on the platform. His words are measured and his statements are clean-cut and careful. His speech on that occasion was not one of extraordinary power, but it was clear, strong and logical. He was somewhat embarrassed by the fact that the crowd seemed rather against him. Captain Tillman is to all appearances a very plain and unpretentious man. He looks like a good, practical farmer. His face indicates tenacity of purpose and strength of character. He is a very effective speaker. He is desperately in earnest, and he knows how to arouse the enthusiasm of his followers. He is quick at repartee and at times very sarcastic. All in all, he is a hard man to handle on the stump. I have nothing to say on the merits of the matter, but I do want to say that I was pleased with the gentlemanly bearing of these two opponents toward each other. True they struck some hard blows, but so far as I could see they both maintained the dignity of their position and character, and there seemed to be nothing personally unpleasant between them."—*Rev. G. C. Rankins, D. D., in Southern Christian Advocate.*

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Enterprises of Various Kinds to be Put in Operation and Things Likely to be Done at an Early Day—Rip Van Winkle Cannot Stay in the Old North State.

[Manufacturers' Record.]

Kinston—Louis Einstein contemplates starting a paper bag factory.

Cary—Marcom, Cooke & Co. have erected a buggy, cart and wagon factory.

Marion—The Old North State Land Co. is reported as developing iron ore lands.

New Berne—Watson & Daniels will, it is reported, establish an ice factory.

Thomasville—J. A. Kennedy is reported as to put new machinery in his two flour mills.

Waynesville—A company has purchased 30 acres of land and will lay off in town lots.

Hendersonville—It is probable that a gold mine will be developed on the land of J. D. Corn.

Winston—Edmunds & Gilmer are erecting a tobacco factory, five stories, 50x150 feet, as lately reported.

Carthage—A. C. Kelley & Co., previously reported as erecting a turpentine still, will, it is stated, erect another.

Charlotte—W. N. Failing, representing Northern parties, is reported as optioning 426 acres of land adjoining the city.

Raleigh—The board of trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College will, it is reported, erect a canning factory.

Mooresville—The North Carolina Granite Co., mentioned in this issue (under Charlotte), will develop granite quarries near Mooresville.

Charlotte—The Charlotte Investment & Improvement Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to deal in real estate.

Winston—Griffith & Bohannon have awarded contract to Fogle Bros., of Salem, for the erection of a four store brick tobacco factory 53x133 feet.

Danbury—It is reported that arrangements have been made for opening the iron mines on the properties of J. M. Heck and Richmond Pearson.

Waynesville—It is stated that arrangements are being made for the erection of another insulator pin factory. G. D. S. Allen can give information.

Oxford—Negotiations are being made, it is stated, by the Oxford Land Improvement & Manufacturing Co. for the removal of a snuff mill to Oxford.

Henderson—The Shocco Springs Co. is the company reported in last issue as organized to improve the Shocco Springs property and bottle the mineral water.

Durham—Efforts are being made to establish the plug tobacco factory mentioned in last issue with a capital stock of \$250,000. S. F. Tomlinson can give information when anything definite is done.

Shelby—The Shelby Land & Improvement Co. has been incorporated with W. F. Love, president; S. J. Green, treasurer, and C. E. Frick, secretary, to deal in real estate, etc. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Charlotte—The North Carolina Granite Co., W. McGregor, of Monongahela City, Pa., secretary, is the purchaser of the granite quarries near Mooresville, and will develop and erect marble works in Charlotte, as stated.

Charlotte—E. D. Latta, E. K. P. Osborne, Dr. M. A. Bland and others are the organizers of the \$150,000 stock company mentioned in last issue as to purchase and improve land. The company has bought 282 acres of land and will lay off in town lots and otherwise improve.

A CONFESSION.

JUNE 15, 1890.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been apparent for some time that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union has confused the calculations of the political bosses, and whilst many of them and their newspapers have given us much advice and warning for their own purposes, some have spoke and written such matters as they thought would recommend them to the order. Such facts are testimony that our order was moving on to success. The money powers began to show symptoms of demoralization at our strength. But I have just read in a newspaper that the Alliance will not act independently of

old parties. That is, perhaps, well enough, if the reverse is also true, that is, the old parties will not act independently of the Alliance, otherwise what becomes of our doctrine of carrying our principles into the old parties and controlling both or all?

It is to be hoped that the Alliance has not made an unconditional surrender to the old set that has run the government in such a manner that the producer of wealth receive no benefits from it but have the burdens. Are we to elect another legislature that will ignore our demands as the last one did? Remember that it is purile to make demands unless we intend to enforce them. Shall we elect Congressmen without requiring of them emphatic pledges to vote for and sustain the measures of relief our National Convention formulated? Are we to elect judges unpledged to protect witnesses and litigants in the courts from insult and abuse by the attorneys, and to abolish as far as in their power lies, the blackguardism that ought to be considered a disgrace to a tribunal to dispense justice?

If all is to be abandoned at the crack of the party whip, in the hands of the old John, then I am compelled to ask what is the Farmers' Alliance for anyway? Many of its members thought that we were to have sound principles, and not mere expediency in politics, and perhaps some will be found voting on that line next November.

For sake of concert of action, after consultation, I respectfully suggest that the counties composing each congressional and judicial district in the state appoint delegates at the July meeting to a convention to be held in each such district to consider all such questions as pertain to their welfare.

Fraternally,
TIMOTHY HAYSEED.

ACCOUNT OF A PICNIC.

OLD FORT, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the columns of your valuable paper I should like to give you an account of our Alliance picnic that was held by Sylvan Alliance, three miles below Old Fort, on the 24th of May, 1890. Our worthy county lecturer was with us and presented some good Alliance truths for the people to think over. Also addresses were made by brother J. C. Pool and J. L. Bird, visiting brethren. Already the Alliance has planted in the minds of people principles which time itself will never erase. The Alliance in McDowell is a fixed factor. The table was both full and good and more than the crowd could consume.

Wishing the Alliance, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER success, and also the country at large, I remain,
Yours truly,
McDOWELL

A NEEDED REFORM.

MR. EDITOR:—There are some needed reforms in criminal procedure which I wish to suggest for the consideration of your readers.

At present all defendants and witnesses in a county are required to attend on Monday, the first day of court, and wait from day to day and sometimes from week to week until the case in which they are interested can be reached for trial. This is wrong. People's time is too valuable to spare in such manner. No more defendants and witnesses should be required to attend on a given day than can get a hearing on that day. This would lessen the bills of court to one fourth of what they are at present. The counties have many of these bills of court to pay—Wake has nearly all of them to pay. So this would be a very great saving to the counties. It would be a saving to the people who could remain at home and keep the horses that carry them to court at work on their farms, and criminals could be punished by fine according to the degree of their offence. This would add materially to the school fund. Now criminals are punished by a large bill of court, often much too great a punishment for the offense, so judgment is suspended and no fine is put on. No man should be marked prosecutor after trial and made to pay a bill of cost because a defendant is acquitted when the solicitor is in possession of the facts and advises the prosecution unless he is notified when the cause is instituted in the Superior Court that he will have cost to pay on failure to convict.

There are other things along this line that are of importance and convenience to the people, but I leave them for another time.

J. H. FLEMING.
Raleigh, June 30, 1890.